

# GERMANS' ATTEMPTED RALLY FAILS; OVERWHELMED BY ALLIES, PARIS SAYS

## AUSTRIANS TRY TO STAND BEHIND LINE OF FORTS, SAY RUSSIANS

Resistance in Galicia Almost Wiped Out by Crushing Defeats, Asserts Petrograd War Office.

Withdrawal in East Prussia Admitted—Germans Declared Checked and the Battle Raging.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14.—The Russian general staff, in a statement issued today, after declaring that the Austrian position in Galicia has practically been crushed, admits that superior forces compelled it to order a retreat of the German army in east Prussia on September 10.

The Austrian army, completely crushed, is reported to be endeavoring to rally under the protection of the strong troops of Pzestel and along the San. It is to a point north of Jozelav, while the Russians taking advantage of their recent successes, are bringing their entire body of first line troops into action in a concerted effort to round up and capture the remnants of the Austrian army. It is stated that 20,000 Austrians are prisoners, and that the army of General Dankl has been dispersed, and that the German army re-enforced by Germans have entered greatly.

**Battle Now in Progress.**  
The statement regarding the operations on German territory says: On September 10, our air scouts reported the coming of an overwhelming German army, heavily equipped with artillery, which was preparing to attack the main body of Russian troops then occupying the country under the command of General Rennenkampf. Our position was not strategically strong, and orders were given to withdraw to positions more suitably selected. These are now being fought and fighting is in progress. The Russian left wing was attacked by an overwhelming force, and was forced to retreat, but new positions have now been taken, and German advance is checked everywhere.

The Austrian military strength is reported to be crumbling. The Russian cavalry is pursuing them and crushing them, while Russian artillery has been posted at certain points to cut off the retreat.

So precipitate is the Austrian flight that they are abandoning everything on the roads are strewn with rifles and personal equipment, thrown away by fleeing Austrians, who found that it impeded their flight. Artillery has been left everywhere, and the fact that traces were cut and not unfastened shows that the army was completely unstricken.

As everywhere following up our advance, it was officially stated here today that of the 540,000 Austrians who composed the Austrian first line of troops, 400,000 are already prisoners of war. The entire army of General Dankl has been dispersed and the main Austrian sources have suffered great losses.

There is no domination of the Russian attack. Under the immediate direction of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian columns are being sent down the territory between the San and Sava rivers from the north to attack the Austrians on the flank and prevent further German re-enforcements reaching them. At the same time the center army, commanded by General Roussky, is driving the main Austrian forces before it from the vicinity of Grodek.

### Situation Called Desperate.

That the situation for the Austrians is desperate is indicated by a dispatch received here showing that the entire Austrian landwehr has already been called to arms. What with the German sweeping north the Austrians against them, a combined Serbian-Montenegrin army invading Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the effecting strength of the active army sent into Galicia and Russian Poland already reduced at least one-half in killed, wounded, and prisoners, with more than half of the entire Austrian army already captured or destroyed, officials of the general staff here today had no hesitancy in declaring that the Austrian situation was extremely desperate.

They declare that when the Austrian people realize the exact situation, the emperor will either have to sue for peace, regardless of promises to Germany, or face a revolution that will tear him from the throne.

Every high official here emphasizes the fact that the Austrian campaign has completely collapsed and that the losses to the dual empire are appalling.

## Today's War Summary

By JOHN EDWIN NEVIN.

ENGLAND—Suggestions of an early peace fall on deaf ears, officials emphatically declaring that until the power of Germany on both the sea and the land is completely crushed there can be no compromise.

FRANCE—It is officially stated that the German retreat and French pursuit continue uninterrupted. Officials look for a speedy return of the capital to Paris. King Albert of Belgium congratulated President Poincaré on the notable French victory, and was assured that when the hour of reparation comes Belgium will be cared for.

BELGIUM—The Belgian army has retired to the protection of the first line of the Antwerp forts after having successfully attacked the Germans with such vigor in a four-day battle that they are unable to send any re-inforcements to the German right wing which was hard pressed in France.

RUSSIA—The war office officially admits that the Russian forces in East Prussia have been compelled to retreat in the face of an overwhelming German advance, and to take up new positions, where fighting is not in progress. The war office declares that the Austrian offensive has been completely crushed, and that strong Russian forces are now engaged in attacking the remainder.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO—The Serbian army which captured Semlin is now moving on Peterwardein, from which point the invasion of Hungary toward Budapest is to be directed. The combined Serbian-Montenegrin forces are closing in on Sarajevo.

GERMANY—Little news from the front is being published here, although it is admitted that the Germans have been compelled to retire to new positions in France. It is stated, however, that the situation in East Prussia continues to improve.

## Embassy Declares India Gives British Support

Reports of a revolution in India are "sheer invention," the British embassy announced today in a formal statement. It declared the entire population is giving financial support and offers of military service. From London today came the following telegram to the embassy concerning India: "The story of a revolution in India which has been given out by German legations in certain capitals is a sheer invention. The enthusiasm in India with regard to the war is most striking. All native princes, political organizations of all parties, as well as the general population, are offering striking proof of their loyalty to the British Empire. "Offers of military and financial support have been made and are being gratefully accepted by his majesty's government. Additional evidence is received daily of the loyalty of the princes, public bodies, and peoples of India."

## Ask Churches to Give To Red Cross Funds

The Red cross today issued an appeal to all churches in the United States to set aside their contributions as well as prayers on Peace Sunday, October 4, for the benefit of relief work in the European war zone.

Later another appeal will be made to all Americans to purchase Red Cross flags which will be offered for sale to increase the relief fund.

### IN CONGRESS TODAY.

SENATE.  
Met at 11.  
River and harbor bill discussed. Senator Randell defends it.  
Senator Robinson proposes new war tax plan.  
Judiciary committee fails to get quorum and Laskey nomination not considered.

HOUSE.  
Met at noon.  
Resumed debate on Commissioners' alley bill.

Agriculture committee held hearing on resolution for a national marketing commission.  
Democrats planned caucus on war revenue bill Tuesday night.

So Special Outing, September 18th.  
Abeville and other delightful places in the Land of the Sky—the great Western North Carolina Country. Leave Washington 5:55 p. m., Southern Railway. Phone M. 1212 and 128.—Advt.

## PEACE PLANS AWAIT REPLY FROM GERARD TO PRESIDENT

Administration's Hands Are Tied Until Ambassador Reports on Germany's Attitude.

"Power of Dollar" May Overcome Fear of Costly Terms Likely to Be Demanded by Allies as Present Basis.

By STANLEY MEADE REYNOLDS.

Anxious as it is to grasp at any opportunity to bring about peace between the warring nations of Europe, the hands of the Wilson Administration are tied. Until United States Ambassador James W. Gerard, at Berlin, makes some report on his inquiries of the German government as to its willingness to discuss terms of peace with the allies, it can proceed no further with its offers in that direction. Until the allies indicate a willingness to reconsider the mediation offers of the president, further overtures in that direction are barred.

The last known message received at the State Department from United States Ambassador Walter H. Page, at London, was to the effect that Sir Edward Grey, speaking informally for the allies, had informed the American diplomat that there would be no peace on the part of the allies until Germany was crushed.

### Possible Demands.

While there has been a remarkable turn of the tide in the war in the last seven days, Germany has not, it is believed, been sufficiently crushed to permit her ruler to consider peace on the terms which the allies are likely to impose. But the turn of the tide has only increased, it is believed, the feeling of the allies that such terms, and such terms only, can be accepted by the demands of the allies. Germany would have to surrender Alsace-Lorraine, make enormous indemnities payable to France, Belgium, England, and Russia, finally, according to the feeling reported to exist in England, she would have to agree to dismantle her fleets and bury her hopes of ever being a naval rival of Great Britain.

But, though the still undecided stage of the fighting and the rigorous terms of the allies would seem to preclude the possibility of immediate acceptance by either side of President Wilson's peace proposals, it is at work an influence which may speed the day of peace regardless of the results of the war.

This influence is the power of the dollar.

There are certain earmarks in all the correspondence now passing back and forth between the United States and Europe indicating that, back of the steps now being taken, is the budding thought of American bankers.

British sympathizers in Washington are quoted as saying that the peace talks emanated from the banking offices of Steyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in New York, both of which houses would, they say, in the event of peace, be able to negotiate large loans for Germany and Austria-Hungary.

These houses have influential connections in Germany, Germany and her allies, it is stated, are already here and there banking houses with which to continue the war. Her only market for loans is the United States, whereas the allies, by pooling their resources, can add one another for some time to come. With the financial situation as it is, British funds in Washington are inclined to believe that her financial and her defeat will force Germany to accept peace, and second, that the banking houses with which she would deal in getting money from the United States, are already assisting in the role of pacifiers.

It was James Speyer, head of Speyer & Co., it will be remembered, to whom Count von Helldorf had dropped the hint that Germany was always ready for peace.

### Fail to Get Quorum.

The Senate Judiciary Committee failed to get a quorum today. The nomination of John E. Laskey for District Attorney for the District of Columbia is still before the committee, but was not considered.

The necessary equipment for the fall school term is WATERMAN'S IDEAL PENCILS. Made to fit every hand or money. Refunded. At the best local stores.—Advt.

## Vivid Picture of Great Battle Penned by Writer After Trip Along Front As Fight Rages

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Emphatically declaring that all danger of a siege is now past, General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, today notified Minister of War Millerand that the capital can be returned here at any time. An official decree retransferring it is looked for in the very near future.

Meanwhile, General Gallieni is sending the majority of his army of the defense of Paris, 500,000 men, to re-enforce the French forces now fighting desperately to drive the Germans back across the eastern frontier. They are no longer needed here. They have been tried and found the wonderful fighters their officers previously announced them to be. It was their energetic attack and complete dispersal of the troops used by General von Kluck to develop his movement to the southeast of Paris that enabled the British-French forces to attack the main German right wing, thus bringing on the battle of the Marne, without being exposed to an overwhelming assault on their flank.

There is no doubt that the Kaiser's offense is broken.

I have returned today from a complete inspection of the front in the neighborhood of Meaux, Chateau Thierry, and Soissons, and from close inspection and scrutiny of the official reports. France is furnishing the entire world one of its greatest surprises by the extent to which the individual brilliancy of her troops has triumphed over the German intensive organization.

### MADE PERSONAL INSPECTION OF FIELD IN WAR OFFICE AUTOMOBILE.

By means of an automobile placed at my disposal by the military war office authorities, I was able to make a personal inspection of the battle front on the right, and I can state that the French army organization is working everywhere with almost incredible smoothness. There is cooperation everywhere, and the French are now taking advantage of the covering possibility of their artillery, which is exceedingly well served, to push the enemy back.

When I reached Soissons an artillery duel was in progress. The opposing batteries were well concealed behind the hills that nestle around the town. The French artillery was posted on the heights south of the town. The Germans were over a mile away, their guns masked in clumps of woodland.

The Germans alternated a rain of concussion shells on the French artillery and shrapnel on the French infantry aligned under the support of their guns.

The duel started at sunrise on Sunday and continued throughout the day. Toward nightfall, however, the German fire became weakened and the French artillery experts explained that the German guns were being withdrawn, having been used merely to cover the general retreat.

### Rain of Shrapnel Shells.

At one period of the artillery duel I timed thirty-two bursting shrapnel shells during a single minute, indicating the fierceness of the German fire. Several of the houses in Soissons proper were set on fire by

bursting shells, but there were very few fatalities among the inhabitants, owing to the fact that the German fire on the city was mostly shrapnel. The inhabitants had taken refuge in the cellars and were out of harm's way. To this is attributable the fact that there were no serious losses.

The French gun crews are absolutely unaffected by the fire, and the infantry, waiting for orders to go forward, were very cheerful. The Turks, the French Algerian troops, were hard to see in check. They have an utter disregard of danger, and when the orders finally came to charge, drove forward recklessly, their laughter rising over the sound of musketry. Their ambition seems to be a desire to outstrip the French regulars in the charge. The French army organization is marvellously compact and efficient.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## ABANDON HEAVY GUNS AS EASTERN ARMIES JOIN GERMAN RETREAT

War Office Reports Hot Pursuit of Allies Forced Intrenchments Along Aisne River to Be Evacuated—Withdrawal to Frontier Presaged By Movement Under Way.

BORDEAUX, France, Sept. 14.—"German retreat continues at all points."

This was the substance of the official communication continuing, the statement says: given out by the war office at 3:30 this afternoon.

"The Germans have evacuated Amiens, retreating in the direction of Peronne and St. Quentin."

"From Nancy to the Vosges the retreat is general. The French territory in this vicinity is now totally evacuated."

The statement adds that the Germans had prepared a line of defenses north of the Aisne and in the vicinity of Rheims, where they had attempted to stand, but the overwhelming strength of the French pursuit forced them to renew the retreating movement.

Encouraging reports from all quarters indicate that the allies' success is even greater than had been reported. While the retreat appears to be less precipitate, the advance of the allied pursuing armies is pushing them steadily back, and every attempt of the invaders to renew the offensive seems to have failed.

Following the receipt of a number of reports from General Joffre, detailing conditions at the front, Minister of War Millerand declared at noon he expects the Germans will be able to establish no real line of resistance in France. Their defeat in the battle of the Marne was so complete, he said, that it will be very hard for the Germans to prevent a complete disaster to at least a part of their forces which are now in grave danger of being cut off by the onward rushing of their pursuers.

### HEAVY GUNS ABANDONED.

## ALLEY BILL DEBATE RESUMED IN HOUSE

The torrential rains of the last two days have transformed the lines of retreat at many points into veritable quagmires. Many of the German heavy guns have had to be abandoned. Only those which are drawn by traction engines and automobiles have been saved, as the others have sunk so deep into the roadside that horses cannot move them.

The army of General von Kluck and a part of that of General von Buelow are apparently headed for the Givet-Namur line rather than following the roads farther west. Part of the extreme right wing is believed already to have been cut off by the British, who have been closely following up their advantage.

The armies of General von Hausen and that of the Prince of Wurtemberg, who made heroic efforts to pierce the French center only to be defeated, finally being defeated with heavy loss, are believed to be moving toward Reims, where lines of entrenchments are known to have been constructed. The army of the Crown Prince Frederick, Wilhelm, the Crown Prince of Bavaria, and General von Heeringen are reported to be retreating all along the line, and it is believed that of General von Heeringen has already been forced back across the Lorraine frontier.

### Losses Are Heavy.

According to the officials of the war office, the battle of the Marne, as it great conflict of last week is now referred to, was the greatest in history so far as the number of men were concerned. The German forces totaled a war of 800,000 men, while the French probably reached at least a half million men, including sent forward from the army defense of Paris.

There are no estimates although it is admitted that the Germans, however, numbered the French, as half of the battle they to assume the offensive, say today believed to be efforts to isolate the

## PLANNING TO AVOID TAXING THE PUBLIC

Senate Will Receive Proposals When War Revenue Measure Comes Up.

Plans will be proposed in the Senate before the controversy over the war tax is concluded whereby the assessment on the public of any war tax can be avoided.

One of these plans is to cut the rate of the tax from 10 to 5 per cent, and make provision whereby work on rivers and harbors will not be considered as a war tax.

Senator La Follette is understood to be one of those who favors such a plan. In support of it it is pointed out that if economies along these two lines were effected, the Treasury could get along without more revenue.

In the Senate discussion there will be some plan talking about the efforts made to keep war taxes off whiskey and tobacco, provided the Ways and Means Committee continues to prevent repeal of any bill contemplating taxation of these products.

In support of the plan to avoid war taxes by economies, it is set forth that the Treasury does not lack money for the Government operations proper, but that there are large sums deposited by the Government today in banks which, if there is no war tax, will have to be withdrawn, at least in part, and that one of the chief objects of the proposed war revenue is to help out the banks.

### British Aviator's Bomb Kills Fifteen Germans

LONDON, Sept. 14.—General French, in reporting to the war office today, explained that he had not been using the British aviation corps as a general proposition for dropping bombs, the members being needed chiefly for the collection of information.

He reported one night raid on a German house, however, which was successful. An aviator dropped a petrol bomb, which struck an ammunition wagon, that exploded, killing fifteen.

## BELGIUM REJECTS GERMAN PROPOSAL

Paris Paper Asserts Kaiser Has Made Overtures Whereby War May End.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Figaro today asserts that Germany is already making overtures to Belgium for an agreement whereby, in return for certain concessions, the war between Belgium and Germany can be ended, but that her suggestions have been brusquely rejected.

The Figaro says Gen. Van der Goltz, who was named by the Kaiser as military governor of Belgium after Germany announced the annexation of the captured territory, has been in Antwerp. He went there, it is stated, under a safe conduct, and presented a definite proposal, the nature of which was withheld.

In view of the agreement between the allies, the Figaro says, the Belgian government positively refused to consider any proposals of any sort from Germany.

## Belgians Ask for an Audience With Wilson

President Wilson, through Secretary of State Bryan, today was asked to grant an audience to the Belgian commission which has been sent to this country to make a detailed statement to the President concerning German atrocities in Belgium. At the request of E. Haventhin, the Belgian minister, Secretary Bryan communicated with President Wilson at Cornish, N. H. over the long distance telephone. The hour of the conference was not announced.

Members of the Belgian commission remained in New York today awaiting word from Minister Haventhin as to when President Wilson will receive them before coming to Washington. They are expected to come to Washington tonight, as it is believed President Wilson will receive them tomorrow unless his return from Cornish is delayed.

## SEEK DEPORTATION FOR LEPER EARLY

Commissioners Believe His Detention Is Putting an Unnecessary Cost on District.

Regarding John R. Early, the leper, as an unwarranted charge upon the District, the Commissioners, it was learned today, are preparing to renew the effort to obtain his deportation through the Treasury Department. Early, for the third time, was apprehended here June 2, having made his escape from the quarantine station at Diamond Head, Wash.

Immediately thereafter, Health Officer W. C. Woodward wrote the Treasury Department asking that Early be deported under a regulation adopted by the department providing for the person who presents symptoms of leprosy and who has left the State where he resides, shall be returned to such State or removed to such Federal quarantine station as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate. No answer has been received by the Health Department to this communication.

Later a conference was held between Commissioner Siddons and officials of the Treasury Department regarding Early's deportation, but without result.

In the meantime Early's care is continuing in the District approximately a day. Three watchmen are employed at salaried \$2 a day, the cost of his food is a plentiful and excellent quality of food.

Early recently informed one of the officials of the Health Department that he is feeling better than he has in years. Apparently, they say, he is perfectly contented with the prospect of spending the winter in his little house on the Eastern branch. The Commissioners, however, are of the opinion that the District should be relieved of the cost of maintenance, and will urge his speedy removal.

## Lind Appears at the State Department Today

The unexpected appearance of John Lind, former official envoy of President Wilson to Mexico, at the State Department today put observers on the alert for developments in the Mexican situation. He insisted, however, that his visit was purely professional, whatever that might mean. After a conference with Secretary of State Bryan, Lind, unusually loquacious, said his "farming in Minnesota had been successful."